PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1896-SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Local thunderstorms.

DIANAPO

Will interest you if you are a boy and wear LONG

PANTS. To-morrow we begin a cleaning-up sale in Boys' Fine Suits. That means that you can buy choice of over 200 \$16, \$15 and \$12 Suits for

\$8.85

The fabrics are fine imported and domestic Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots, and will be a saving to you of from \$3 to \$7.

The When

Fourteen days left to vote on Topsey.

The political pot Is boiling hot, But in spite of the agitation We'll laugh and joke-Cubanola we'll smoke And have no fear for the Nation.

> The Nation Is All Right. The People Are All Right. Cubanola Is All Right.

Cubanola

CUBANOLA is pure stuff and will soothe the most ardent party-man, be he Democrat, Republican, Populist or Prohibitionist. Cubanola-Select Sumatra wrapper. Cubanola-Choice Havana filler. Cubanola-Only 5 cents.

Ask Your Dealer For Cubanola.

A. Kiefer Drug Co.,

Sole Distributers, Indianapolis.

8 - year California

CLARET

POWER & DRAKE,

Distributors of Fine Imported and

Domestic Groceries,

16 North Meridian Street.

Will buy SEVERAL ounces of

SILVER (forks, spoons, etc.)

money to us. If you have any

ry, bring it here and we will

exchange with you for some-

thing NEW and PRETTY.

C. SIPE, Importer Fine Diamonds,

The Financial Situation

Is not the only great question

of the hour. Another is,

where can you get the best

Answers that want.

THE LINCOLN MURDER

W. F. Eyster, the Victim, a Prominent

Citizen of Chambersburg, Pa.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Aug. 15.-Wilbur

. Eyster, who was found murdered in an

alley at Lincoln, Neb., last night, was one

of the most prominent business men and

politicians in Franklin county. He was for

a number of years in the foundry business

in this city. At the time of his death he

was a director of the Baltimore & Cum-

berland Valley road. He was a son of

Judge Jacob Eyster and owned consider-

able property here. He leaves no family.

sonic fraternity for burial.

His body will be brought here by the Ma-

A dispatch from Lincoln says: Mr.

Eyster had been stopping at the Lindell

Hotel for two days, and paid his bill with

the intention of leaving for the West on

the 6:15 train last evening. He is supposed to have been murdered for his money, of

which it was known he had considerable

on his person in gold and currency. His

with a billy. Fred Vance is under arrest

at the police station as a suspect, although

no charge has been preferred against him.

ive prostitutes are held at the station as

ompany with manager Seaceest, of the

State Journal, and that is the last seen of

him by any of his acquaintances until

STRIKE OF 600 MEN

Employes of the Adams Express

Company Quit Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Employes of the

Adams Express Company in this city and

Jersey City, to the number of 600, went on

strike to-day. They allege that since Pres-

dent Weir took charge of the company's

affairs in the East wages have been re-

duced about one-third, and that many old and efficient servants of the company have been discharged for trivial reasons. At the

tnesses. At 3 o'clock p. m. he parted

ad was found to have been badly cut

cigar for your money?

20c per Bottle.

BIG FOUR

Official Route to the

National Republican League Convention,

Milwaukee, Wis.,

August 25, 26 and 27. An Ounce of "OLD GOLD"

\$7.55 for round trip via Chicago and rail. \$6.50 for round trip via Chicago and boat \$6.30 for round trip via Benton Harbor and 3 trains each way via Chicago and rail,

2 trains each way via Chicago and boat. train each way via Benton Harbor and Tickets will be sold for all trains of the 23d and 24th, good returning on all trains and boats leaving Milwaukee up to Aug. Call at Big Four ticket office, No. 1 East

Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON. A. G. P. A.

JUST THINK!

Mackinac and Return

\$5 FIVE DOLLARS \$5 Chambers's Bouquet and tickets good for ten days, via C., H. & D. going Aug. 25; good to return until Sept. 3

and D. & C. steamer line, through Toledo. Good Call at No. 2 West Washington street. GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

CEDAR LAKE

Via MONON,

Sunday, Aug. 23

One Dollar Round Trip

Special train leaves 6:30 a. m. Returning, leave

BONDS

NEW LOAN, \$25,000, 6 Per Cent.

Twenty years. Payable in Gold at par.

CAMPBELL. WILD & CO. 205 India a Trust Building.

Five Per Cent.

Money can be furnished by us if security is strictly first-class city business property.

CONVINCING ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF A SOUND FINANCIAL POLICY.

Review of Legislation Affecting Silver as Money, and Reasons for Changes Made by the Congresses.

RESULTS OF FREE COINAGE

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF DEMOCRA-CY'S SCHEME SUCCEEDS.

Workingmen Will Suffer Most, but Great Injury Will Be Done All Other Classes of People.

AND CONCENTRATES HIS FIRE ON THE ENEMY'S WEAK PLACES.

Eloquent Speech, Full of Telling Hits -Bryan's New York Address-Gen. Stewart L. Woodford's Remarks.

ampaign in Ohio was formally opened to- clusively the currency for large payments. day by two monster meetings in this city. meeting fully ten thousand people were rowded into the tent. The large attendince was a great surprise, as it was feared he extreme warm weather would interfere. Governor Bushnell presided at the aftertoon meeting, being introduced by Hon. Henry C. Taylor, chairman of the Frankin county Republican executive committee. The Governor made a brief speech. He said the people from all parts of the State were resent to open a campaign that will elerate to the highest office in the gift of the eople of the United States a distinguished McKinley. The speaker reminded his hearency was ever defeated, and every Repubican President, except the first and greatst of them all, Abraham Lincoln, was a native of Ohlo. In response to a question were deafening cries of "No!" "No!" The too much faith 'n the people to think they will defeat a Republican candidate this fall, of all times. He reminded his hearers that Cleveland and promises of tariff reform; ask the people to accept Bryan and un-\$2.25 per Dozen. desh is helf. He, for his part, could not imagine such effrontery.

SPEECH BY JOHN SHERMAN. The Financial Question Discussed at

Length by the Senator. When Governor Bushnell introduced Senamid loud applause and a band struck up 'The Star-spangled Banner." Mr. Sherthe band ceased playing. He prefaced his speech by saying that inasmuch as he -in fact, is just the same as old-fashioned, worn-out jewel-

citizen of Ohio has been selected by the Republican national convention as their candidate for President of the United States, and we are here to ratify and support his nomination. We take pride in William McKinley, not only for the honor conferred upon Ohio by the convention, but ause we know him to be fitted for that ood his life has been pure and stainless. that as a soldier in the Union army he was brave and loyal, that as a member of ongress for many years he exhibited the ighest mental traits and rendered great services to his country, and that as Governor of Ohio he proved his capacity to perform difficult executive duties. And he has the higher claim upon us that during all his active life he has been a faithful and able Republican thoroughly in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. That party does not rest its claims to your confidence merely upon the merits of its candidates, but upon the soundness

of its public policy, its measures and its "It is the distinguishing feature of our Republican government that every question affecting the people of the United States must ultimately be determined by them at the ballot box. Every legal voter has an equal voice in deciding it, however difficult the problem may be. It so happens that at the coming presidential election there will be submitted to your judgment two such questions one of which is whether any holder of silver bullion may deposit it at the mints of the United States, and have it coined for his benefit and without cost to him into silver dollars each of the weight of 412% grains of standard silver nine-tenths fine and may tender them for any debt public or private. The other question is whether in levying duties or taxes on imported goods we should only onsider the revenue required, or whether while raising the needed revenue we should seek also to protect and encourage domestic industries; the one is called revenue tariff and the other a protective tariff.

"Both the silver and tariff are vital questions of domestic policy of equal importance, but I propose on this occasion to confine my remarks mainly to what is known as the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold. This issue is thrust upon us by the Democratic party, or rather by the Populistic branch of the Democratic party. Gold and silver coins are recognized by all commercial nations of the world as the best standards of value, as the measure of every article of desire, of everything that is bought or sold. These two metals not only measure all other things, but they measure each other. Their relative value constantly changes. Twenty-three years ago sixteen ounces of silver were worth more than one ounce of gold. Now thirty-one ounces of silver can be bought by one ounce of gold. This fluctuation of value cannot be prevented by law. It is beyond the reach of legislation. It is caused by the changing demands for and the increasing supply of these metals from the mines. Both are necessary as money, silver to supply the daily wants of life and gold to measure the larger transactions of business, es-pecially in exchanges with foreign nations.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM. 'How to maintain the parity of the two metals at a fixed ratio has been, is, and always will be a difficult problem, not only in the United States, but in the civilized world. It was one of the first questions to occupy the attention of American statesmen after the adoption of the Constitution and is now one of the most pressing, after offices of the company here and in Jersey of the company here and gold were made down to a purely gold state the company here. The company here are also and the company here are also and the company here are also and the company here. The company here are also and the company here are also and the company here. The company here are also and the company here are also and the com

was equal to the actual market value of one ounce of gold. The greatest care was taken to ascertain this ratio by Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, and Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. These two distinguished statesmen, who disagreed upon nearly all other questions, did agree upon the then relative value of the two metals and that both should be coined into money at that ratio. At that time neither gold nor silver was should be coined into money at that ratio. At that time neither gold nor silver was found in any considerable quantity in the thirteen States then forming the Union. The revolutionary war had been conducted with paper money which became worthless and the coins of Spain, England and other countries had been made a legal tender and continued so for many years after the adoption of the Constitution.

"When the new American coins were issued it was found that the abraded and worn coins of other countries filled the channels of circulation and the new and bright dollars of the United States were experted. This led to the discontinuance in 1896 by President Jefferson of the coinage of the silver dollar, and after that date none were coined for more than thirty years. This order of Jefferson, I suppose, would be called by our Populistic friends 'the crime of 1896.' In the meantime France and other countries adopted the ratio of

the crime of 1806. In the meantime France and other countries adopted the ratio of 15½ ounces of silver as the equivalent of one ounce of gold. To avoid these embarrassing changes England in 1816 adopted gold as the single standard in that country gold as the single standard in that country and silver as subsidiary coin. In 1824, during the administration of President Jackson and under the leadership of Daniel Webster and Thomas I. Benton, Congress adopted the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold by reducing the number of grains in the gold coin. As silver was thus siightly undervalued, it was not largely coined

"Silver could be coined in France at the ratio of 151/2 to 1, and the owner of silver bullion could send it to France and have it converted into coin at that ratio, thus receiving about 3 per cent, more for his bullion than if coined at the American ratio of 16 to 1. Gold became the only American coin in circulation, and the avowed purpose of the passage of the law of 1834 was to make gold the standard. This was declared by the committee of the House of Representatives who had charge of the bill, who said in their report: "The committee think that the desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value; they cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and they entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an COLUMBUS, Aug. 15.—The Republican invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose ex-

"THE CRIME OF 1834." "This law, heartily approved by Andrew Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, 1834.' In 1853, upon the report of Senator Hunter, when Pierce was President and when all branches of the government were under Democratic control, Congress reduced the quantity of silver in the frac tional coins (half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars) more than 6 per cent., dithem a legal tender for \$5 only, leaving gold still practically the only full legaltender United States coin. At this time the silver dollar had disappeared from the current coins of the United States and was practically and purposely demonetized. "The purpose of this act is thus stated by the chairman of the committee having the bill in charge in the House of Representatives: 'We propose, so far as these coins are concerned, to make silver sub servient to the gold coin of the country. We intend to do what the best writers on tried, has demonstrated to be the best and what the committee believes to be necessary and proper-to make but one standard of currency and to make all others subservient to it. We mean to make gold the standard coin.' This, I suppose, would now be called 'the crime of 1853.' Silver was practically demonstrized by this act and

Jefferson became President, to the close of Buchanan's administration in 1861, the Democratic party was a gold party, opposed to silver and all forms of paper money. As I have already stated, Mr. Jefferson, in 1896, "Tap of all the coinage of silver dollars and it remained suspended for more than thirty years. The act of Congress of 1834 established gold as practically the only coin in circulation. Democrats were then 'goid bugs.' Senator Hunter, in 1853, during Pierce's administrareduced the silver in the half dimes quarters and half dollars, making them subsidiary coms, abolished their free coinage and limited their legal tender to \$5. The silver dollar was not mentioned and practically excluded from coinage or circuation-yet now the Democratic party, upon

he demand of the Populist party, and when silver has fallen in market value to nearly one-half its former value, seeks to lemonetize gold and to establish silver as he sole standard of value. "When the Republican party came into power in 1861 by the election of Mr. Lincoln t had to face a formidable rebellion. Gold and silver were alike banished from circulation and irredeemable paper money of all denominations, from 10 cents to \$1,000, was substituted in place of coin. When the war was over the Republican party sought to restore specie payment as soon as practicable. In March, 1869, it pledged the faith of the Nation to payment in coin or its equivalent of all bonds of the United States and to redeem the United States

notes at the earliest practicable moment "THE CRIME OF 1873." "In order to carry out this pledge, it beage laws of the United States. This was have been proclaimed to the rest of the that speedy steps be taken to secure the Mr. Boutwell was Secretary. It was thor- tion of the statute laws of this country, it killed. He presented a memorandum of oughly considered by the experts of that is believed that the federal government has department and was printed and submitted all the attributes of sovereignty with reto all persons in the United States who spect to the subject under discussion, and men lynched were Italian citizens. It is age laws. The bill, containing sixty-seven sections, accompanied by a mass of information that fills a volume, was sent to Congress April 25, 1870, by Secretary Boutwell, and its passage was strongly recommended by him. The bill omitted from the coins of the United States the silver dollar precisely as was done in 1853, but provided for the coinage of the fractional parts of the dollar in accordance with the act of that year. This bill was pending in Congress for three years-was carefully considered in both houses and special attention was called to the omission of the 4124 grains silver dollar which was never in the bill at any stage and the reasons for this omission given. It was finally determined

at the urgent request of members from the Pacific coast to insert among the silver coins a trade dollar containing 420 grains of standard silver, but this dollar was made like the minor coins, a legal tender for \$5 only. There was but one yea and nay vote on the bill and that was on the proposition to repeal the charge made by the mint for the coinage of gold. I voted against its repeal. The bill passed both houses and became a law Feb. 12, 1873, by practically a unanimous vote of both parties and was specially supported and voted for by the Senators and members from the sliver States. This has been called the 'crime of 1873.' and as the bill was under my charge in the Senate, I was held to be the chief criminal. It was, in fact, a wise measure of public policy, earefully discussed and considered during three years. "When we test the outcry against this act with the sober facts shown by official records it appears ludicrous. The total number of silver dollars coined from 1792

to 1873 was 8,031,238, while the number of trade dollars issued under the coinage act of 1873 containing seven and a half grains more silver than the old dollar was 25,965,-24 and the number of standard silver dolars coined under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 was 430,790,041, or fifty-four times the number issued before 1873. "It is strange that the very men who supported and urged this coinage law of \$73 and demanded the exclusive coinage of gold are the very men who now demand free coinage of silver and denounce as goldites' and 'robbers' all those who believe in the coinage of both gold and silver. WHAT JONES AND STEWART SAID. "It has been said that the dropping of the silver dollar in the coinage act of 1873 was surrentitiously done. This charge is shown to be false by the debates in Con-

gress and especially by the declarations of the men who now make the charge. Sixteen months after the passage of that act Senator Jones, of Nevada, in a debate in the Senate June 11, 1874, said: 'I am opposed to any proposition, come in whatever form it may, that attempts to override what God himself has made for money. I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better On April 1, 1874, he said: 'Does this Con-(Continued on Second Page.)

SPAIN PREPARING A BIG BILL AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Reparation to Be Demanded on Account of the Numerous Filibustering Expeditions Sent to Cuba.

FIRST STEP ALREADY TAKEN

REPORT MADE BY CALDERON CAR-LISLE TO THE SPANISH LEGATION.

Precedent Established in the Celebrated Alabama Claims Award Invoked in the Dons' Behalf.

FAVA ALSO MAKING DEMANDS

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE FOR THE FAMILIES OF LYNCHED ITALIANS.

Church at Washington Where Garfield Worshiped Now Used for a Second-Class Whisky Saloon.

States on account of the numerous expeshores to the relief of the Cuban insurgents. In support of its claim to reparation it intends to invoke the precedent established by the United States against Great Britain in the celebrated Alabama claims awarded by the Geneva arbitration tribunal. There have been reports heretofore that Spain, at the proper time, would present a series of claims on account of the use the insurgents had made of the United States as a base of supplies for hostile operations in Cuba. These were nothing more than rumors until to-day. of a report of the Spanish legation made by its legal adviser, Mr. Chalderon Car- In this city, which gardener Smith never lisle. The report is handsomely printed in pamphlet form, and with its five appendices makes a book of over three hundred. pages. The Wiborg case, recently decided by the United States Supreme Court,

tion. The attorney says it is thought proper to show from the case of the Geneva award against Great Britain what the United States expected of a neutral nation, and also to recall the attitude of Spain towards the United States during the civil war. The principles indicated and enforced by the United States against Great Britain as those which should have governed her conduct would seem, the report says, to be clearly applicable to the duties and obligations of the United States towards Spain in the present instance. In reviewing the Geneva award, United States made its complaint mainly upon the fitting out and shipping from England of vessels and supplies.

In concluding the first section of his report, Mr. Carlisle says the powers invested in the President of the United States have not been effectively used for preventing the carrying on of military expeditions forbidden by the statutes. The United States, he says, contended at Geneva, that no naits own laws, disregard duties towards another power. Whatever pretext and attempts may be made to carry on these expeditions as peaceful and lawful voyages, the facts remain, says the attorney, that from the beginning of the insurrection the base of supplies for war material has been in the United States. This branch of Mr. Carlisle's report concludes as follows:

neutrality under the law of nations as they | his note, sent several days ago, and urged has for their exercise the appropriate agencies which are recognized among civdistinction or difference in principle can which in the sight of the world they required and enforced against Great Britain

In concluding a review of the proclamations of various presidents of the United could not be insisted that one nation bound to take notice of the existence of bound to recognize a state of public war, it is nevertheless bound to take notice of such a condition to the extent of giving warning to the citizen inhabitants in the discharge of obligations which one friendly nation owes another, and as a measure of precaution must prevent the violation of this obligation. He declares that the proclamations cited in the appendices fully illustrate the recognition of this principle by the United States, and is especially accentuated by the proclamation of President Cleveland June 12, 1895. He concludes this portion of his report by saying: "The laws themselves and the administration of them by the municipal authorities of the United States cannot measure or limit the international responsibility of the United

The officials to whom copies of this pamphlet were presented did not care to discuss the matter for publication, but all privately expressed the opinion that the only object of its preparation was the basis of a claim to be presented against the United States by Spain on account of filibustering expeditions.

The Commodore Leaves Charleston. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15 .- An alleged filibustering steamer, the Commodore, has been lying off East Battery here for months. At noon to-day it steamed out of harbor, followed by the revenue cutter Colfax. The Commodore loaded ninety bundles of rifles and 201 cases of ammunition. Owing to the close watch kept by the Colfax no men were able to embark. The departure of the Commodore is be lieved to be the result of a conference held to-day between the officers and Paul Rojo a general of the Cuban junta. When last seen the Commodore was rapiding gaining on the Calfax. The Commodore is a much faster boat. The Commodore has clearance papers for Jacksonville.

GARFIELD'S OLD CHURCH. Now One of the Second-Class Saloons

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- It will con a painful shock to the many people

of the National Capital.

saloon, and a saloon of no very high order either. It is not so many years ago that this church, then known as the Vermont-avenue Christian Church, was crowded to the doors every Sunday with hundreds of people anxious to get a glimpse of the President of the United States as he worshiped in this modest little frame building. Not only President Garfield helped to make this church conspicuous, but also the members of his Cabinet, four of whom were regular attendants. Several justices of the Supreme Court were also numbered among the congregation and from the among the congregation, and from the great number of public celebrities who attended the unpretentious little frame church it came to be known as the "court church." But aside from the public servants who gave themselves up to God within these walls the place has a major. within these walls the piace has a melan-choly story attached to it, which serves to give it additional curiosity, for it is a matter of history that the assassin Gulteau first planned to fire his fatal shot through the window of this church at the President. Although he failed to execute his plot then, after the assassination the story became known, and the pew which President Garfield occupied on that evening but a few days before the assassin executed his deadly work was torn to pieces by the relentless relic hunters seeking their ghastly memoirs. This old frame church building was used as a house for the worship of God for al-most twenty-five years before it was sold to the saloon keeper. It has been used as a saloon keeper. It has been used as a saloon since 1884, when the present owner, Mr. John O'Brien, bought it at public auction for the sum of \$129. Its history has been mainly one of religion and transportation, and it has occupied no less than seven lots in different portions of the city in its time. Once it was on wheels, and, as a matter of record religious services. as a matter of record, religious services were once held in it while it was thus be-ing transported to another resting place. The building was originally a chapel of the Mount Vernon-place Church, and it then stood on M street, between Ninth and Tenth. The Vermont-avenue Christian Church, of which President (then Congressman) Garfield was a member, had been meeting in halls or the homes of its members, having no church edifice of its own. The congregation had increased, however, until it was necessary to have a building. So this little frame church was bought from the Mount Vernon Church trustees, but as there was not money enough in the Christian Church congrega-tion to buy the ground on which it stood they put their church on rollers and carted it through the town to Vermont avenue above N street, then on the very outskirts WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Spanish government is preparing a big. bill of damages to be presented to the United came the fashionable fad. When Mr. Gargation felt it due him that the executive church should be in a more pretentious building, and accordingly a handsome tructure was erected, but during the three years that it was building President Gar-Ad was a faithful attendant on the Sunday services. When the new church was completed the old chapel was sold, since which time it has become a wanderer until

Garfield's old church is now a whisky

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW PLANT.

drinking saloon.

to-day it has sunk down to be a cheap

A Floral Curiosity Whose Leaves Have Remarkable Powers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- Among the floral curiosities at the Botanical Garden fails to point out to his visitors, is a curious little plant known as "mother-in-law" plant. It has, according to Mr. Smith the remarkable property of depriving any one who chews a leaf of the plant of the power of speech for twelve hours. Mr. Smith disclaims the credit of having given the plant this happily significant name, and lays the authorship at the door of a in charge had made elaborate prepara-One day a reporter was being shown around the hall, and the committee in charge pleaded with him to write something which would make people come. He promised to do so. Among the plants he saw was this flower. It had no popular recent importation into this country, and was merely known as the "dumb cane." The reporter was, it appears, a married man of the usual domestic experience, and when he was told of the qualities of the plant he asked for and was given a leaf. The next day he wrote a splendid story for his paper, telling the effects produced on the female tongue by chewing the leaf of the plant, which, in a moment of happy in-law" plant. Apparently there were other men in the town who had mothersin-law, for the flower show that day was crowded by men eager to see the plant and to learn where it might be purchased and by women eager to study the plant The curious name has stuck to the plant ever since, and gardener Smith claims that visitors, particularly the male portion of the bridal couples which swarm into this town, never fail to ask to be shown the "mother-in-law" plant.

SEEKING REDRESS. Baron Fava Wants Justice for Fam-

ilies of Lynched Italians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- Baron Fava the Italian minister, had a long interview with acting Secretary Rockhill to-day re-"To tolerate this state of affairs and garding the lynching of the Italians at these acts is a violation of the treaties of New Orleans. The Baron supplemented report he had received from the Italian consul at New Orleans, stating that the understood that the consul has furnished that the United States government was doing all it could to forward the investigation and was now awaiting a report from the Governor of Louisiana. There has not yet been time to make the report. The State Department has no further inlynched men than that furnished by the Italian minister. After his interview with the Secretary Baron Fava stated that the Italian government relies with confidence on the justice of the United States government in the matter, and felt sure that everything possible was being done by the authorities. He declined to make any fur-

> Indiana's Gift to the Indiana. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- The battle ship Indiana, at Tomkinsville, Staten island, on approved that date and Captain Evans wil receive the service from the Indiana committee, which will visit Tomkinsville for the purpose of making the presentation.

ther statements, saying that as the mat-

ter stood at present it was wholly in the hands of the United States government.

OIL FIRE NEAR LIMA.

Tank Struck by Lightning-Holes Shot in Others with a Cannon.

morning lightning struck a 35,000-barrel oil tank on the Kemper farm, three miles south of here, owned by the Standard Oil | Louis type lose no opportunity to give Company. It was situated in a group of | vent to their enmity to the Maryland Senbig tanks and the fire communicated to | ator, and they have not refrained in the three others. The Standard people hired 300 men to throw up embankments. They also had cannon on the ground on shot holes in the tanks to let the oil out. The smoke from the burning oil obscured the sun and it was as dark as during an eclipse. The fire was prought under control about noon. The loss will not exceed | bill.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A CYCLER Took a Header Into Ningara Rapids. but Caught Hold of a Rock.

NIAGRA FALLS, N. Y, Aug. 15 .- Edwin Bushion, of this city, had an extraordinary escape from death yesterday. While riding a bicycle down a steep incline to the Goat island bridge he lost control of his wheel and ran into a low iron fence which separates the roadway from the rapids just above the falls. Bushion was thrown over the fence into the rapids, but managed to

BRYAN'S IDEA OF CONDUCTING THE CAMPAIGN TO BE CARRIED OUT.

Democratic Headquarters to Be Located at Chicago and Western Men Put in Charge of Afairs. .

MR. GORMAN "SAT DOWN ON"

THE SENATOR'S VIEWS NOT IN HAR-MONY WITH THOSE OF BRYAN.

Little Probability that the Marylander Will Do Much Hustling to

Elect the "Boy Orator."

MR. JONES'S ANNOUNCEMENT

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE NA-TIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Democrats Urged to Organize Political Clubs-Bryan to Display His

Eloquence in New York Again.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- The opposition party has triumphed. Senator Jones has had been selected as the headquarters of the Democratic campaign. The same bulletin announces that "Senator Gorman was urged to become a member of the campaign committee, but declined because of the distance of Chicago." That is to say, Mr. Gorman fully recognized that Mr. Bry-

an's preference for Chicago was in reality only a subterfuge to prevent the management of the campaign being placed in his hands. He accordingly refuses to accept a position on the campaign committee. The same bulletin announces that there will be a branch headquarters at Washington. It is likely that Chairman Jones will spend most of his time here and Mr. John R. McLean, whose name heads the list of the campaign committee and whose handsome residence is within a stone's throw from Wormley Hotel, will not be found at

Chicago very often. The Western headquarters will be placed, in all probability. in charge of the redoubtable Daniel Campau, of Michigan, to whom Mr. Don Dickinson ascribes the rape of the State from

Senator Jones is deeply chagrined at this defeat in the selection of headquarters and he makes no attempt to conceal his annoyance at Mr. Bryan's obstinacy. He sees himself bereft at the very outset of the campaign of Senator Gorman's active assistance, for while Mr. Gorman may not sulk in his tent and ostentatiously display an indifference to the result of a strugle in which his help has been so ofensively rejected, Mr. Jones feels that he cannot now count upon Mr. Gorman to the degree to which he had hoped. Mr. Bryan has apparently taken pleasure in emphasizing that the fight is to be a sectional contest. It will be remembered how eloquently Mr. Jones protested at Chicago against this assertion, when it was made by Senator Tillman, but Mr. Bryan has apparently determined that this shall be the Democratic attitude. He alludes to the East as "the enemy's country" and he insisted on Chicago as the headquarters because he wanted the battle to be fought out in the West by Western men. Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, will probably be put in charge of the Washington branch, and the name of Mr. Ed-

literary bureau. CHAIMAN JONES'S STATEMENT. Senator Jones at 4 o'clock this afternoor made the following statement: "The headquarters of the national Democratic committee will be established at Chicago, with a branch in Washington. A part of the campaign committee sufficient to conduct the business of the campaign for the present has been appointed. The gentlemen selected so far are: John R. McLean, Ohio; J. D. Campau, Michigan; J. D. Johnson, Kansas; Clark Howell, Georgia; Bradley Smalley, Vermont; Mr. Gahan, Illitnois. J. I. Norris has also been selected as assistant treasurer of the Democratic national committee located at Washington. Other appointments will be made as occasion requires. The executive committee will be appointed later. Mr. Gorman was requested to accept a place on the campaign committee. He declined because of the selection of Chicago, as he could not mittee, engage actively in the campaign. especially in his own and in neighboring

ward Barrett, a talented Southern news-

paper correspondent, has been urged as

the best selection for the chairman of the

The Western men hate Senator Gorman, Years ago, when he elected their first Democratic ticket for them, and afterward, when he defeated the bill for fair elections, commonly miscalled the "force bill." Senator Gorman was their idol. But when he the Democracy, which means the Western Democrats, their idolatry changed into unrelenting hatred; and it is doubtful if there is a Republican who is as ardently detested in the West as is Senator Gorman. The Western committeemen and Western Democrats of the "whiskers" Jones of St ator. They dec'are that he never cast a vote for free silver, and that the Gorman-Wilson bill, which owes its life to him. was worse than the Republican McKinley

Notwithstanding Mr. Jones's statement, 18

The frequent statements of Senators Faulkner and Jones that Mr. Bryan talks too much, and Senator Jones's own blunder in that direction, have been impressed upon Mr. Bryan by the Western men, and in every way he was urged to revolt against their authority. To insist on the removal of the headquarters to the West, he was told, would be to free himself at once from their dictatorship, and at the same time incidentally would place into the hands of these gentlemen the authority and the importance which they craved Meanwhile it seems that Mr. Bryan in quaint old frame building that was their to it until assistance could reach him. promptly submitted his speech to him